



GEOGRAPHY

BOOKS - VK GLOBAL PUBLICATION GEOGRAPHY (HINGLISH)

DRAINAGE

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The river Narmada has its source at

A. Amarkantak

B. Vindhya range

C. Satpura range

D. All the above

Answer: A

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2. The wular Lake is in _____

A. Jammu and Kashmir

B. Rajasthan

C. Goa

D. Jharkhand

Answer: A

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3. Name the salt water lake of Rajasthan.

A. Chilika

B. Sambhar

C. Pulicat

D. Kallery

Answer: B



4. Total length of River Ganga drainage basin

is

A. 2500 km

B. 2900 km

C. 2700 km

D. None of these

Answer: A



5. The Dibang and Lohit are the tributaries of

river

A. Narmada

B. Brahmaputra

C. Ganga

D. Yamuna

Answer: B



6. Name the origin place of River Indus

A. Maikal hills

- B. Amarkantak
- C. Mansarovar

D. None or these

Answer: C

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7. When was Indus water Treaty signed?

A. 1960

B. 1962

C. 1963

D. 1961





8. In India, the Royal Bengal Tiger is found in

- A. Sundarban National Park
- B. Jim Corbett National Park
- C. Gir National Park
- D. All the above

Answer: A



9. A river along with its tributaries is known as

A. River system

B. Delta

C. George

D. Estuaries

Answer: A



10. Name the river which flows through a rift valley.

А. Тарі

B. Krishna

C. Godavari

D. Kaveri

Answer: A



11. Name the biggest waterfall made by river Kaveri

A. Dal lake

B. Chilika lake

C. Shivanasamudra

D. None of these

Answer: C

1. Drainage describes the _____system of an

area

A. sever system of an area.

B. river system of an area.

C. water supply system of an area.

D. tank system of an area.

Answer: B

2. The area drained by a single river system is

called a _____.

A. Water Divide

B. Drainage Basin

C. River System

D. None of these

Answer: B

3. The Himalayan rivers are_____.

A. Monsoon Fed

B. Snow Fed

C. Ephemeral

D. Seasonal

Answer: B



| 4. The Himalayan rivers receive water from as |
|---|
| well as fromas well as from |
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| |
| 5. A river alongwith its tributaries may be called a |
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| |
| 6. The river Indus rises in near Lake |

A. Gangotri glacier, Uttaranchal

B. Tibet, Mansarovar

C. Kailash ranges , Himalayas

D. None of these

Answer: B

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7. A large number of the peninsular rivers are





| 8. Mo | ost of the | peninsul | ar rivers | originat | e in |
|--------------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|------|
| the | Western | Ghats | and flo | w tow | ards |
| the_ | · | | | | |
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10. The delta formed by the rivers Ganga and

Brahmaputra is known as the _____.

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Match The Columns

1. Match the column A with the column B.

| Column A | Column B | |
|--|-------------------|--|
| (i) The major salt water lake in India | (a) Dakshin Ganga | |
| (ii) The largest basin in India | (b) Rajasthan | |
| (iii) The biggest waterfall in India | (c) Sambhar Lake | |
| (iv) Sambhar Lake | (d) Ganga | |
| (v) The other name of Godavari river | (e) Jogfalls | |





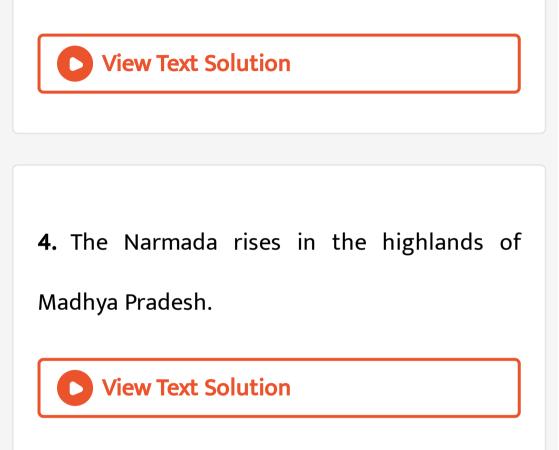
The river Indus rises in Tibet near Lake
 Wular.

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2. A river along with its tributaries peninsular

rivers.

3. Godavari is the smallest peninsular river.



Assertion Reason Questions

 Assertion (A) : The Tapi rises in the Satpura ranges in the Betul district of Maharashtra.
 Reason (R): It also flows in a rift valley parallel to the Narmada but it is much shorter in length.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the

correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: C

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2. Assertion (A) : In Tibet, the river carries a smaller volume of water and less slit as it is cold and a dry area.

Reason (R) : In India, it passes through a region of low rainfall.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the

correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the

correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: D

3. Assertion (A) : Lakes are of great value to human beings. Reason (R) : They moderate the climate of the surroundings, maintain the aquatic ecosystem, enhance natural beauty, help develop tourism and provide recreation.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the

correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: A



4. Assertion (A) : Most of the groundwater

lakes are in the Himalayan region.

Reason (R) : They are of glacial origin.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the

correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the

correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Answer: B

5. Assertion (A) : Rising from a spring near Mahabaleshwar, the Krishna flows for about 1200 km and reaches Arabian sea. Reason (R): The Tungabhadra, the Koyana, the Ghatprabha, the Musi and the Bhima are some of its tributaries.

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the

correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

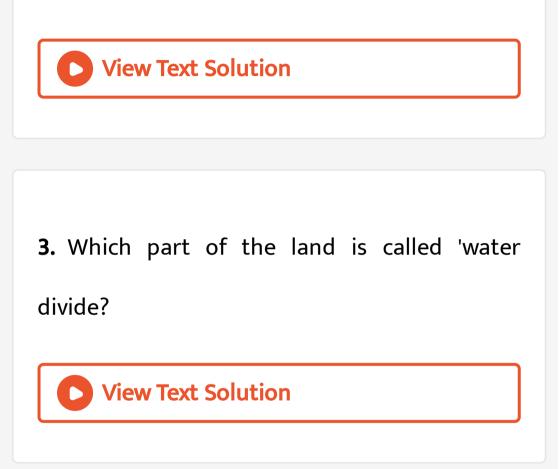
Answer: D

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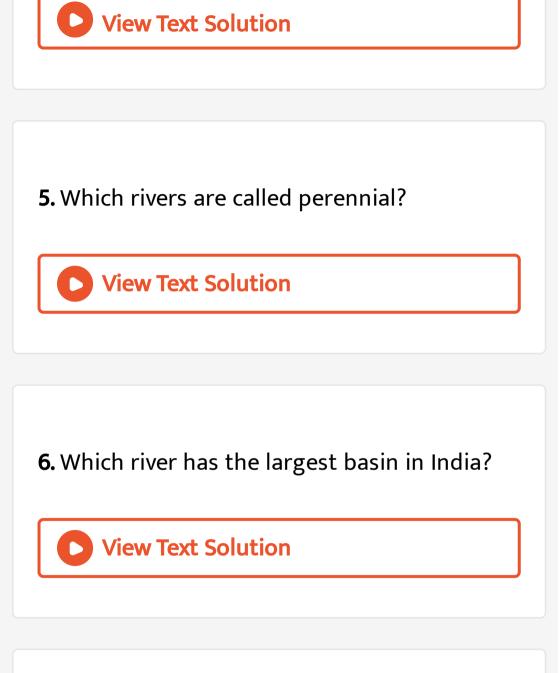
Very Short Answer Quesitons

1. What does the term 'Drainage' mean?

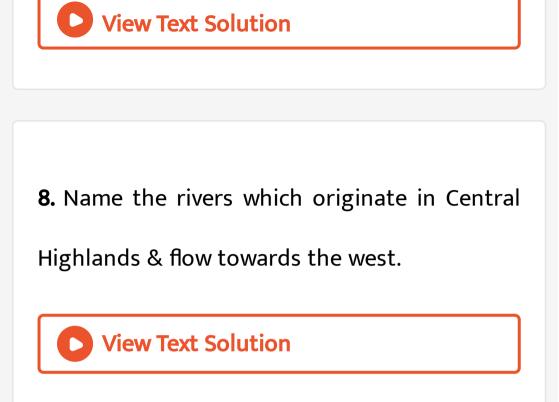
2. What is a 'drainage basin ?



4. Into which two major groups are Indian rivers divided?



7. Why are Peninsular rivers called seasonal?



9. What is a river system?

10. From where does river Indus originate?

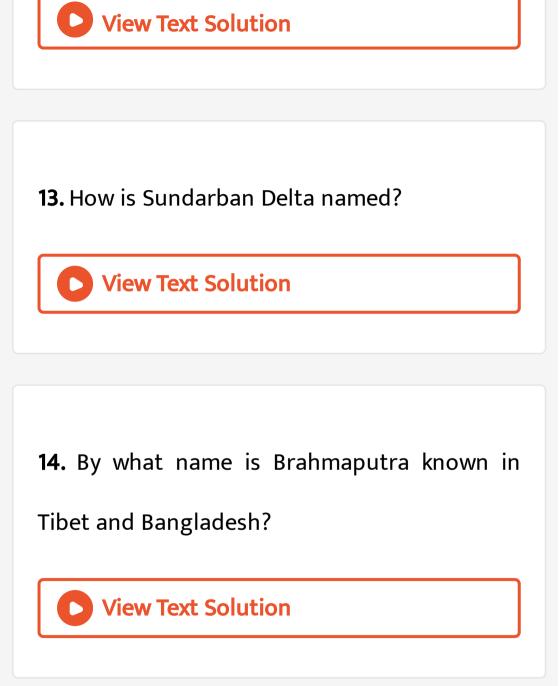
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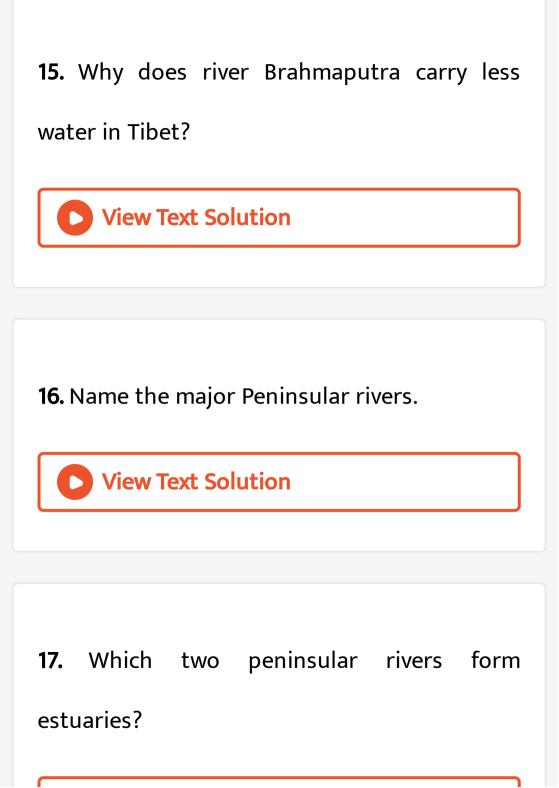
11. Which are the main tributaries of river Indus?

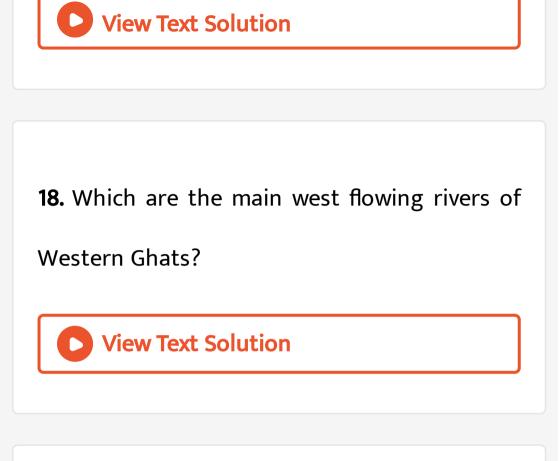
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12. Name the main tributaries of the river

Ganga.



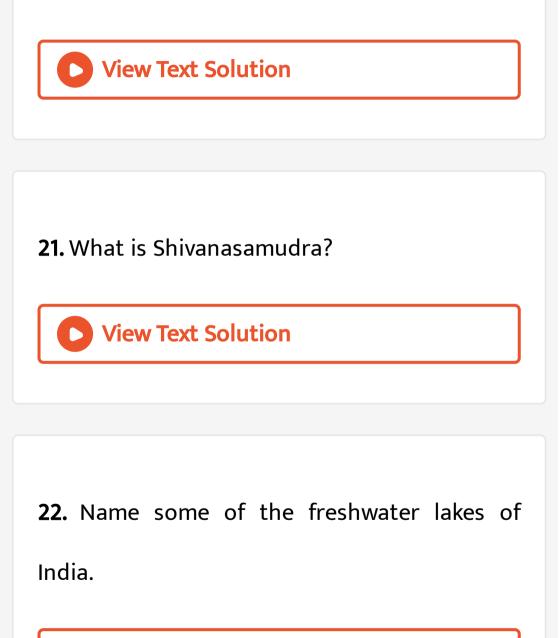




19. Which river is the largest Peninsular river?



20. Which river is called 'Dakshin Ganga'?



Short Answer Questions

1. What does 'drainage' mean? What is a

'drainage basin?



2. From where does the river Indus originate

and which tributaries join the main river?



3. From where does the river Ganga originate

and which tributaries join it?

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4. Prepare a short note on the 'Sundarban

Delta'.

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5. How does the Brahmaputra river enter
India? Which are its tributaries?
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6. From where does the river Narmada

originate? How is the Narmada basin formed?



7. Prepare a short note on the river Tapti or

Tapi.

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8. What do you know about the Mahanadi river?



9. From where does the river Krishna originate

and name its tributaries?

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10. Write down the differences between a

delta and an estuary.



Long Answer Questions

1. State some economic benefits of rivers and

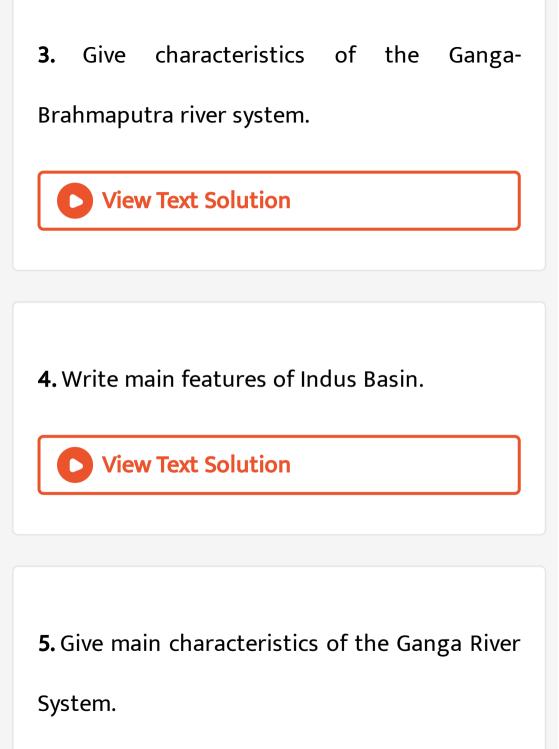
lakes.

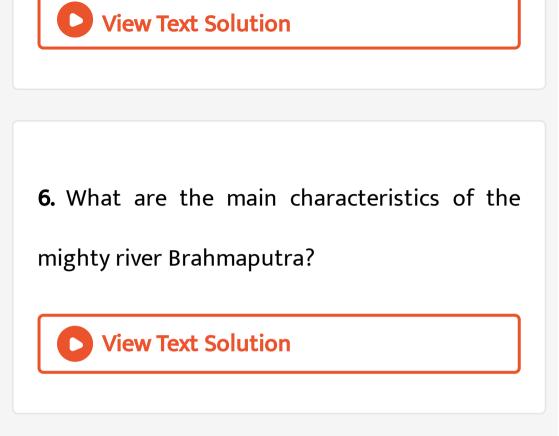


2. What types of lakes are found in India? Give

suitable examples.







7. Give main characteristics of the largest

peninsular river.

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8. Which river is known as 'Dakshin Ganga?

State any two characteristics of it.



9. How do Indian lakes differ from each other?



10. Describe the journey of river Ganga in India

and which rivers join it en route





Hots Higher Order Thinking Skills

1. Explain the term 'water divide' with example.

What is its significance?

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2. Why do Himalayan rivers get flooded every

year? What are its advantage?

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3. Explain any three differences between east flowing peninsular rivers and west flowing peninsular rivers.

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4. Lakes are of great value to human beings'. Justify the statement with three suitable reasons.



5. How do urbanisation and industrialisation cause river pollution? Suggest three measures to control river pollution.



6. What are the main causes of the pollution in

the rivers of India? How can we prevent this

kind of pollution?



7. How to prevent pollution:

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|--------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | |



1. On the given outline map of India, mark and

label the following rivers:

(i) Krishna

(ii) Brahmaputra

(iii) Satluj

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Ncert Corner

1. In which of the following Union territory is

the Wular Lake located?

A. Ladakh

B. Chandigarh

C. New Delhi

D. Jammu and Kashmir





2. The river Narmada has its source at:

A. Satpura

- B. Brahmagiri
- C. Amarkantak
- D. Slopes of the Western Ghats





3. Which one of the following lakes is a salt

water lake?

A. Sambhar

B. Dal

C. Wular

D. Gobind Sagar

Answer:





4. Which one of the following is the longest river of the Peninsular India?

A. Narmada

B. Krishna

C. Godavari

D. Mahanadi

Answer:



5. What is meant by a water divide? Give an example.



6. Which is the largest river basin in India?



7. Where do the rivers Indus and Ganga have

their origin?

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8. Name two headstreams of the Ganga.

Where do they meet to form the Ganga?

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9. Why does the Brahmaputra in its Tibetan

part have less silt, despite a longer course?

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10. Which two peninsular rivers flow through trough?



11. State some economic benefits of rivers and

lakes.

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12. Below are given names of a few lakes of
India. Group them under two categories natural and created by human beings.
(a) Wular (b) Dal (c) Nainital (d) Bhimtal (e)
Gobind Sagar (f) Loktak (g) Barapani (h) Chilika
(i) Sambhar (j) Rana Pratap Sagar (k) Nizam

Sagar (1) Pulicat (m) Nagarjuna Sagar (n)

Hirakud

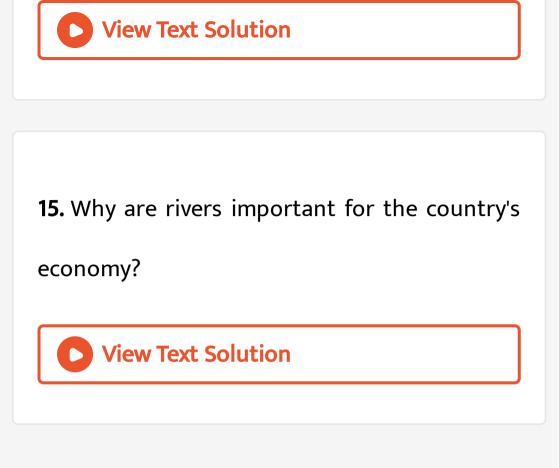


13. Discuss the significant differences between

the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers.

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14. Compare the east flowing and the west flowing rivers of the Peninsular Plateau.



Source Based Question

1. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

The Ganga is joined by many tributaries from the Himalayas, a few of them being major rivers such as the Yamuna, the Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi. The river Yamuna rises from the Yamunotri Glacier in the Himalayas. It flows parallel to the Ganga and as a right bank tributary, meets the Ganga at Allahabad. The Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi rise in the Nepal Himalayas. They are the rivers, which flood parts of the northern plains every year, causing widespread damage to life and property but enriching the soil for the extensive agricultural lands.

(a) Mention any three tributaries of Ganga?



2. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

The Ganga is joined by many tributaries from the Himalayas, a few of them being major rivers such as the Yamuna, the Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi. The river Yamuna rises from the Yamunotri Glacier in the Himalayas. It flows parallel to the Ganga and as a right bank tributary, meets the Ganga at Allahabad. The Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi rise in the Nepal Himalayas. They are the rivers, which flood parts of the northern plains every year, causing widespread damage to life and property but enriching the soil for the extensive agricultural lands.

River Yamuna rises from which Glacier?



3. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

The Ganga is joined by many tributaries from the Himalayas, a few of them being major rivers such as the Yamuna, the Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi. The river Yamuna rises from the Yamunotri Glacier in the Himalayas. It flows parallel to the Ganga and as a right bank tributary, meets the Ganga at Allahabad. The Ghaghara, the Gandak and the Kosi rise in the Nepal Himalayas. They are the rivers, which flood parts of the northern plains every year, causing widespread damage to life and property but enriching the soil for the extensive agricultural lands.

What are the negative impacts of the tributary

of Ganga?

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